

constraints or other obstacles precluded systematic inquiry.

Much of the information gathered by the Select Committee is extremely sensitive, highly classified, or proprietary in nature. In addition, the Select Committee granted immunity to, and took immunized testimony from, several key witnesses. Pursuant to an agreement reached with the Justice Department, this testimony must be protected from broad dissemination in order to avoid undermining any potential criminal proceedings by the Justice Department.

There are two documents which could form a basis upon which to predicate a federal criminal investigation. The first is a February 13, 1998, letter from Thomas Ross, Vice President of Government Relations for Loral, to Samuel Berger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. It could be argued from this letter that Schwartz intended to advocate for a quick decision on the waiver issue by the President. In the letter, annexed as Tab 47, Ross wrote: "Bernard Schwartz had intended to raise this issue (the waiver) with you (Berger) at the Blair dinner, but missed you in the crowd. In any event, we would greatly appreciate your help in getting a prompt decision for us."

In the letter Ross also outlined for Berger how a delay in granting the waiver may result in a loss of the contract and, if the decision is not forthcoming in the next day or so, Loral stood to "lose substantial amounts of money with each passing day." The President signed the waiver on February 18, 1998. On January 21, 1998, Schwartz had donated \$30,000 to the DNC; on March 2, 1998, he donated an additional \$25,000.

The second document is a memo from Ickes to the President dated September 20, 1994, in which Ickes wrote:

"In order to raise an additional \$3,000,000 to permit the Democratic National Committee ("DNC") to produce and air generic tv/radio spots as soon as Congress adjourns (which may be as early as 7 October), I request that you telephone Vernon Jordan, Senator Rockefeller and Bernard Schwartz either today or tomorrow. You should ask them if they will call ten to twelve CEO/business people who are very supportive of the Administration and who have had very good relationships with the Administration to have breakfast with you, as well as with Messrs. Jordan, Rockefeller and Schwartz, very late this week or very early next week.

"The purpose of the breakfast would be for you to express your appreciation for all they have done to support the Administration, to impress them with the need to raise \$3,000,000 within the next two weeks for generic media for the DNC and to ask them if they, in turn, would undertake to raise that amount of money.

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"There has been no preliminary discussion with Messrs. Jordan, Rockefeller or Schwartz as to whether they would agree to do this, although, I am sure Vernon would do it, and I have it on very good authority that Mr. Schwartz is prepared to do anything he can for the Administration." See Tab 12 (emphasis in original).

From this memo one could argue that Ickes and the President viewed Schwartz as someone who would do anything for the Administration—including raising millions of dollars in a short period of time to help the media campaign. We now know not only that the media campaign was managed by Ickes from the White House, but also that it played a critical role in the reelection effort.

Consequently it is not a leap to conclude that having been the beneficiary of Schwartz' generosity in connection with the media campaign, the Administration would do anything it could to help Bernie Schwartz (and Loral) if the need arose.

If in fact there is anything to investigate involving the Loral "allegations," it is—as set out in the Task Force's draft investigative plan—an investigation of the President. The President is the one who signed the waiver, the President is the one who has the relationship with Schwartz; and it was the President's media campaign that was the beneficiary of Schwartz' largess by virtue of his own substantial contributions and those which he was able to solicit. We do not yet know the extent of Schwartz solicitation efforts in connection with the media fund. However, if the matter is sufficiently serious to commence a criminal investigation, it is sufficiently serious to commence a preliminary inquiry under the ICA since it is the President who is at the center of the investigation.

For all these reasons, the Loral matter is something which, if it is to be investigated, should be handled pursuant to the provisions of the ICA.

#### CONCLUSION

We have been reviewing the facts and the evidence for the last ten months. During that time we have gained a familiarity with the cases, the documents and the characters sufficient to draw some solid conclusions. It seems that everyone has been waiting for that single document, witness, or event that will establish, with clarity, action by a covered person (or someone within the discretionary provision) that is violative of a federal law. Everyone can understand the implications of a smoking gun. However, these cases have not presented a single event, document or witness. Rather, there are bits of information (and evidence) which must be pieced together in order to put seemingly innocent actions in perspective. While this may take more work to accomplish, in our view it is no less compelling than the proverbial smoking gun in the end. As is evident from the items detailed above, when that is done, there is much information (and evidence) that is specific and from credible sources. Indeed, were this quantum of information amassed during a preliminary inquiry under the ICA, we would have to conclude that there are reasonable grounds to believe that further investigation is warranted. As suggested throughout this memo, there are many as yet unanswered questions. However, the information suggesting these questions is more than sufficient to commence a criminal investigation.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKEY). Members are reminded not to make personal references toward the President or Vice President of the United States.

#### BREAST CANCER AWARENESS MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, this month is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. This month is devoted to increasing the awareness of breast cancer

and to promote a nationwide education effort for the love of life.

Breast cancer is a tragedy that we must fight to eliminate. A pink ribbon that I am wearing and many other individuals will be wearing this month means more than awareness. It stands for the love of your wife, your sister, your mother, your grandmother, your daughter, and your colleagues.

We must do everything to stop this disease. About 182,000 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in the United States this year alone, not to mention how many currently have breast cancer now or how many have died because of breast cancer.

Breast cancer prevention and treatment is an issue fought in the State legislature. It is one that I fought and I carried the legislation for the breast cancer stamp, the license plate for treatment and prevention. We must raise the awareness that the best protection is early detection and action.

There are measures women and their doctors can take to catch this disease early, including clinical exam, self-examination, and mammograms. During this month, I encourage all Members to spread the message about the importance of prevention and treatment. I encourage the Members to speak to their friends, co-workers, their families, and their communities. Some of the locations that we can speak at are hospitals, mammography centers, the health centers, and breast cancer awareness presentations.

This week I spoke at Loma Linda on behalf of a nonprofit organization named the Candlelight Research for Children that received treatment for cancer. And just this last week alone I spoke at Fontana Kaiser Permanente where they actually had the pink ribbon highlighted at the hospital for many individuals to see.

Congress should continue to support legislation such as H.R. 4386, the Breast Cancer and Cervical Cancer Treatment Act. This bill, supported by a bipartisan majority of Congress, would provide the treatment to low-income women who currently receive screening under the Federal program.

We should also support legislation pending in Congress to extend the Federal breast cancer stamp which would fund breast cancer research. We must also fund Federal agency research efforts, such as the Department of Defense peer-reviewed breast cancer research program.

We must not stop. We must not quit. We must continue to fight. This is an important national priority. We need to encourage everyone to be aware of this issue and encourage them to pass information on to those that they love. It just might save their life or the life of someone they love.

To touch a life is to save a life.